WESTERN CAROLINIAN

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1823. [NO.

PUBLISHED AND FURNISHED WEEKLY HERE,
BY FRIED. WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows.:

Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, *vs.* Robert L. Winston.....Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to he held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, *C. C.*

Price adv. $2. 6t70

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence *vs.* Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso. Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington *vs.* Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan *vs.* Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIG. QUARTERS, }
Salisbury, *Aug.* 1823. }

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Philo White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General 7th Brigade North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS,
t308p *Aid-de-Camp.*

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold," the Governor is authorised and required to cause the said Lands to be offered for sale. Now, therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale of the abovementioned Lands, agreeably to the said act, shall commence at Waynesville in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 22d of September next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorised by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the sale to any other more convenient place, if such adjournment should be considered advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth part at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the expiration of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years. The sale to continue one week, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1823.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

By the Governor,
L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y. 4t71

Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. *6t*

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's house, on the night of the 14th inst. his coat and hat, and his pocket-book. There was a note on Geo. Bullen, for $3, in the pocket-book, and also, a note of $180, in favor of Dan'l. Cress, sen. which I had taken up; a bill of sale for a black woman named Rachel, a tax receipt, &c. Whoever will give me information of the articles, how taken, &c. shall receive five dollars reward.

JOHN FRIDDLE.

Aug. 18, 1823. 3wt69

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 69tf

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, July Term, 1823.....Jas. M. Alexander *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Geo. Swain *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment, levied on land. Swain & Gray *vs.* John B. Craige; original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases lives without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served on him: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at a County Court to be held for Buncombe County at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's demands, otherwise judgment final will be rendered agreeably to the several complaints filed.

Test, JOHN MILLER, *Clk.*

6t71

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Extracts from an address to the citizens of Burke county, by the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, in behalf of the Board of Managers of Morganton Bible Society.

At the commencement of this society, the smallness of the number who associated together, made the effort appear indeed, like the planting of a grain of mustard seed; but, already, we see a flourishing *herb*; and if our wishes, our prayers, and our labors can prevail, we shall soon behold a *tree*, whose leaves shall heal the maladies of many sin-sick souls, while we recline with heavenly joy, beneath their cooling shade. All the transactions of the past year have been to us deeply interesting and profitable; they have taught us, by experience, that the cause in which we are engaged, is a good cause—one which every christian must love—one which every philanthropist must applaud—one which can be received with indifference by him only, who is void of refined feeling—one which can be appeased, or censured by him only, who is an enemy to God, to man, and to all that is good. And they now fill us with hope—hope for greater things, and greater good. The first year has been only a year of preparation, and commencement of labors. This commencement has proved that very much may easily be done, and that very much must be done. The two hundred Bibles and Testaments already distributed have done something; but it is the opinion of this Board, that even now not one half of the people of this country have a Bible which they can call their own; many whole families who have none in their homes, and hundreds who, from year to year, do not, except by accident, see the blessed volume!!

We will not wring your hearts by deliberately exhibiting all the shocking features of this horrid picture. The bare anunciation of the fact, that it is so, is enough to produce a chill like the shivering of death on any bosom which is susceptible of tender emotion. But, brethren, it need not be so,—it must not be so. By a little exertion we may wash the blood from *our* skirts, and put into their hands the means of cleansing themselves. In order, however, to do this, we all must do a little. The Board of Managers, who are this day to be chosen, will expect the co-operation of us all. We, as a Board, cannot resign our place, before we urge with importunity all our fellow citizens to lend their aid, by becoming active members of the Society. In presenting this request, we are sure that we invite you to a work greater and more glorious than was ever before proffered to your attention. You need only to see the magnitude and glory, and you would, with us, wonder how a rational being could possibly say, "have me excused." Are you poor? This is that which "scattereth, and it tends to riches."

Bread cast upon the waters *here*, returns increased an hundred fold. Those who, in this way, water theirs, shall be watered also themselves. These are the promises of Jehovah, and they never fail. The Jews, by cheerfully devoting more than one third of their living to pious uses, for a time, secured them; and their wealth during this time, increased beyond a parable. Are you then poor? This, of itself, should rather be an inducement to engage in acts of benevolence. Do you wish to remain poor, then refrain, this will have a tendency to effect it. But do not plead this poverty as an excuse for the neglect of duty, it cannot be received as such by the wise, it will not be received as such in the great day of accounts. It amounts to nothing more than proof, that you have no wish to do good. Where this wish exists, the means are never wanting. All the great objects of benevolence, now in operation, receive their support, as much from the poor as the rich. The thousands which are every year expended, are indeed, in a great measure, made up of the poor man's earnings, and the widow's hallowed mite. A poor man in Iredell county, who has not walked a step for thirty years, and who has no means of support but his hands gave $10, last year, to the Bible Society.

Do you ask, how in such trying circumstances, he can do so much? The answer is plain and easy; he has a desire to do it,—he loves to do it. And there are very few individuals in our country, who might not do as much, or more, if they had a wish equally strong. And do it too, without the least detriment to themselves or their families. The spirit which prompts, is a redeeming spirit, while it blesses the needy, it always enriches its possessor. Inspiration, reason, and every day facts so abundantly prove this, that we do not hesitate to aver, that he who can influence you to give *cheerfully*, one dollar for the circulation of the Bible, does more for your benefit—more to secure your family from want, than he who gives twenty dollars into your hands.

Is there no necessity for doing it? No necessity for giving the Bible into the hands of our neighbors? Why then did God give it to us?

If it is not necessary for them, it certainly is not for us. Let us then cast away our Bibles, and pursue our journey through this world without them! and how, do you think, we should steer our course? For information, look at those who have done without them. Would you be pleased with a machine of hell, like the Hindoos' car of Juggernaut, to roll over the heads of your devoted sons? Would you like their sacrifices of blood and their funeral piles? Would you wish to be hardened like the Chinese, so that you could walk without emotion or concern over the bodies of your fathers and brothers, and see them with the thousands, mangled with parents hands, dragged to the bosom of the ocean? Would your sons appear beautiful in your eyes, equipped with a Spaniard's knife, bathed in a brother's blood? Or would you delight to carry the Arab's cursed halbert, and occasionally sheath it in a neighbor's heart? These are some of the pleasures of those who have not the Bible, and without it we should soon be pleased with things like these. France once thought she could do as well without it, and scarcely had the ashes of God's book been mingled with the dust, before that dust was drenched with the blood of her citizens. Scarcely had the air ceased to vibrate with the melody of the sacred vesper, before it was agitated by the cries of a thousand matrons, whom the guillotine had made widows. Let our Bibles be cast away, and though we, perhaps, might die in peace, yet our sons would probably behold a race of men as savage as ever roamed these forests. The shores of the Atlantic might again be lighted by hunting fires, and the tombs of Washington and Warren, serve only as furbishing stones, on which the sons might edge the knife to scalp the crippled fathers. There would be nothing left to prevent this, or even worse than this. We have daily proof, that the nature of man is continually inclining to barbarism; it presses thither with a force, which nothing but the spirit which operates through the Bible can resist. If then, it is so necessary that we preserve our Bibles, is it not also necessary that our neighbors be supplied? More than two centuries have elapsed, while we have been waiting for them to supply themselves, and the number of the destitute has every year increased. They never will do it—they never can do it;—if it is ever done, we must do it.

Do you think, as our enemies sometimes foolishly say, "it is all a scheme for speculation?" Who do you think speculates? Does the parent Institution? She sends us Bibles, which cost one hundred dollars, and worth to us two hundred, and she charges us fifty. Do the managers speculate? They are such of your fellow citizens as you please to choose, they pay an equal sum with yourselves, do all the labor, and give you every year an account of their operations. The private members then are the only individuals on whom you can possibly fix the charge. These we will not now try to exonerate. But, if you think their business is lucrative in any other way than has been stated, why then do you not cheerfully engage in it? A[illegible] induce-[illegible], we will now [illegible] of such profit. [illegible] pleasure of doing [illegible] cannot give you—are willing to give you, but we will gladly share it with you.

Is the object to be achieved so limited, that all this feeling and action appear enthusiastic? We will not then confine your attention to the few thousands who are perishing for the want of the bread of life in this country. [illegible] as a county society, we have [illegible] our charity to commence its efforts at home, we do not intend it shall suspend itself here. There are many thousands of our fellow citizens in other counties, and in other states, in the same deplorable condition. Many provinces of South America, have begun to rend the veil of ignorance and papal superatition, with which they have long been muffled, and they now cry to us to send them the light of life. The darkened tribes of Africa stretch out their hands, and the islands of the sea do literally "wait for the law of God." Not a breeze sweeps across the ocean, from any point of heaven, but bears on its bosom the cry of dying millions, "send us the Bible or we perish." Do you again say, let them supply themselves? We have tried this for more than eighteen centuries, and still it is not done, and it never will be done. We may search the scriptures and examine the records of God's providence, from the beginning of time, and we cannot find a shadow of reason to hope that it ever will be done;—the Bible plainly imposes the duty on us to supply the destitute; and history shews us, that a people did never yet receive the law of God, until it was presented them, by those who had it in possession. Six hundred millions of our fellow creatures, whose souls are as valuable as our own, now look on us for this Law; if we withhold it, they will perish, but their blood will be required at our hands.

Has the object now become so great that you are ready to despair, because we cannot accomplish it? Be not disheartened, it is not expected that this little band of new recruits will do it alone; no, there are multitudes engaged, who would by no means allow us the honor and pleasure of doing it. The American Bible Society has now 360 auxiliaries, from many of which more efficient aid is reasonably expected than from us. The British and Foreign Bible Society has 291 auxiliaries, and 438 branches. The Hibernian Society has 113 auxiliaries. The Russian Bible Society "is in every respect vast,—its resources, the number of its members, and friends, its operations and its successes, all are wonderful." France is also learning, that it is better to have the Bible, and to obey its precepts; she has her society, with about 30 auxiliaries, and we are happy to state, that the same press which was once employed to print the blasphemies of Voltaire, and through which he boasted that he would undo all the twelve apostles had done, is now engaged in printing the word of God. In the United Netherlands, in Germany, [illegible]ania, in Prussia, in Denmark, and in Sweden, there are powerful societies with their auxiliaries. In those countries also, which until of late, have been covered with the pall of moral death, there is now, through the influence of the Bible, a multitude of helping societies springing up along the shores of the Mediterranean, in Asia, in Africa, in New Holland, and in many islands of the sea. These all enter into the work, with a spirit peculiar to those who are just emerging from darkness; the number as well as the strength of those will rapidly increase. So that commencing the great work now, we, as a society, enter the field with more than two thousand allies, which, without us, the last year distributed millions of Bibles. With our aid, and the help of others, which are continually forming, the number thus distributed will yearly increase. We ought not then to despond, for the host with us is great and vigorous.

(*To be continued in two parts.*)

A bookseller at Genoa, has announced for publication, a quarto volume of Inedited Documents relative to Columbus, published by order of the magistrates of Genoa.

letter B, No. 18, of [illegible], its Cashier says to [illegible], "Col. Reddick, a Director and Agent of the Bank, in making a public deposite, will claim your attention to the subject of the draft of $210,000. I beg that you will yield him that attention, as your *interference* will be no less an act of justice, than of *necessary friendship to this institution.*"

In the suppressed letter B, No. 19, of 18th February, 1820, the Agent, Colonel Reddick, submits the following propositions to Mr. Crawford, viz: "That the draft drawn by the Treasurer for $210,000, payable at Louisville, *be withdrawn*, and that the following drafts be submitted, to wit: Payable at Louisville, $14,000, *in such money as is received by the Branch Bank, as Cash*; $2,150 in notes, Bank of Georgetown, Kentucky; $3,850 in State Bank Kentucky notes; $70,000 in Tennessee notes, viz: State Bank of Tennessee, and Nashville Bank and branches, payable at Chilicothe; $25,000, special deposite, to the credit of the Treasurer, payable at Washington city, $20,000 *in cash, or such notes as are received by the Branch Bank as such*; $1,175 special deposits to the credit of the Treasurer; $62,000 in North Carolina State Bank and branches;" or that if you (Mr. Crawford) "think proper to authorize the Bank of Missouri to collect or deposite of the Tennessee and Kentucky paper at St. Louis, *for the use of the Treasury*, the Bank will cause it to be used to the best advantage, *in any way that may be directed.*"

These sums thus proposed to be paid, amount to $178,175, of which $34,000 only, appears to have been in such money, as either of the Branch Banks referred to would receive as *cash*; and the whole amount was $31,825, less than that of the draft which was proposed to be withdrawn.

These propositions, however, were all acceded to by Mr. Crawford, on the 2d of March, 1820, as appears by his letter I, No. 9, to the Bank of Missouri, in which he says, "In consequence of a proposition made by Mr. Reddick, as Agent for the Bank of Missouri, I have agreed that the Treasury draft for $210,000, drawn on the Bank on the 18th of November last, payable at Louisville, shall be recalled." He also says that "the draft for $60,000 mentioned in my letter of the 19th October last, (which was suppressed) has not been and will not be drawn." And this, too, notwithstanding the President of the Bank of Missouri, had expressly stated to Mr. Crawford, in the suppressed letter B, No. 17, of the 18th of December, 1819, that the funds had been transmitted to Louisville "to meet the Treasurer's default for $60,000 directed by your letter of the 19th October." And in conclusion, he, Mr. Crawford, adds, for the comfort and encouragement of the Bank, "it is not probable that any other transfers will be required during the present year," of which only sixty days had then elapsed. And thus have we the winding up of the affair of these three proposed drafts, after the lapse of about nine months from the date of Mr. Crawford's letter of June, 1819, to the Bank of Missouri, stating, "that it was desirable, that the large sum which was then in that Bank over and above the deposite proposed to remain in it, might as soon as practicable be made available, when the public service would require it; and requesting that measures might be taken for paying it over to the Bank of the United States, as fast as might be convenient;" and for which purpose those very drafts were intended.

No return of the Bank having been communicated of a later date than the 1st of February, 1820, I cannot precisely ascertain what was its real situation at the time these extraordinary propositions were acceded to, with the intimation so kindly given, of ten months additional forbearance. One month only, however, before the Bank was permitted to discharge so much of its debt in uncurrent paper, when it had in its vaults, besides other good funds, 221,599 dollars 40 cts. in specie, of the government's money, *which it was permitted to retain and use.* This alone was 42,424 dollars 40 cents more than the whole amount of the payments stipulated for by Col. Reddick. At the very time the Bank had in its possession no more than 75,106 dollars of the notes of local Banks, (with the exception of its own;) nor had it as much the preceding month. (See Bank returns of January and February, 1820.)

What a system of brokerage and speculation might not this Bank, under such circumstances, (*had it been so inclined,*) have adopted exclusively at the risk of the United States? The use of such an immense amount of public money, would have enabled it to appropriate to its own advantage, a very large amount of those "funds which commanded a premium of 4 per cent." It had an opportunity of banking upon every description of money deposited in it. Whenever any Bank, whose note it was authorized to receive, failed, those notes immediately depreciated greatly, and though it might not, at the time have a dollar of them in its possession, [illegible] upon which the [illegible] or receiving them from its [illegible]. The Directors themselves, *if they had those to do it*, might have borrowed and used those notes while they were current, and replaced them when they could be obtained for less than one half of their nominal value.

It is evident that Mr. Crawford agreed to receive all the uncurrent notes that are shown to have been in its possession at the time of that agreement. And thus, this Bank, all of whose capital except 23,665 dollars, was drawn out by the Stockholders on pledges of stock, had not only enjoyed the benefits of loaning those vast sums of public money, and the opportunity of speculating upon depreciated paper, but it was indemnified and secured against all the losses and risk of those operations.

Now, can it be doubted, that some of these uncurrent notes of the Bank of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. had been received by the Bank of Missouri, on its own account in its regular course of business? Mr. Crawford himself, suggests the probability, that such had been the case, in regard to the uncurrent notes received from the Bank of Tombecbe. Was it less probable in this case? Upon what funds could this Bank otherwise have done business to such an extent? And what could justify Mr. Crawford, for receiving in discharge of a debt to the government, even of not more than a thousand dollars paper, that was not worth more than 250 dollars.

Let the "economy and retrenchment" gentlemen look to these things. No one, I am sure, after acceding to all the foregoing statements, and accompanying them with the documents furnished by Mr. Crawford, will be silly enough to insinuate, that the letter A, 5, was marked by a Member of Congress, without expecting to be laughed at, and contemned by every man of sense and virtue in the community.

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

Iredell County, N. C.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, AUG. 10.

By the arrival of the 1st of July Packet Columbia, Capt. Rogers, from Liverpool, we have our files of papers, &c. to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 29th June. They speak despondingly of the cause of independence in Spain and Portugal, but it does not appear that there has been any advices so late from Cadiz or Lisbon as we have had direct.

It was reported in the last letters from Seville, that the Spanish Cortes had proposed to the Duke d'Angouleme to give up the custody of the King, provided their personal safety shall be guaranteed.

The last Paris papers say that Gen. Bourdesoult, instead of deviating from the high road to enter Seville, is making a rapid march to Port St. Mary's, in hope of coming up with the rear guard of Gen. Zayas.

Mr. Robinson, a King's messenger, arrived in London on the 28th of June, with despatches from the British Embassy in Spain. A cabinet council was immediately convened, and another messenger was waiting to proceed to Cadiz with its answer to Sir Wm. A'Court.

We learn from good authority (say the London Globe and Traveller) that the person sent to this country from the new Regency at Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with the mere receipt for the despatches which he delivered.—He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Admiral Jabat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was dismissed with a declaration that Jabat knew of no such body, and could not receive the communication which he tendered.

FROM FRANCE.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Madrid, June 18.—The following are details which I have been able to collect of the news from Seville:

"On the 8th, Sir W. A'Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favorable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

"On the 11th, the Minister of England sent a note to the Government, in which he stated that, as he was accredited to the King, and not to a *Regency*, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions.

"The Cortes, then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He, therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of [illegible] was [illegible] with the Queen, she [illegible] a Procession of the House of Bourbon."

London, June 23.—We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday in due course. The Journal de Paris says that an attempt was made, on the road from Seville to Cadiz, to carry off the King, but that it did not succeed.

BAYONNE, JUNE 15.

There are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but even if the Cortes should agree to such a one, it would remain to be seen whether Mina, Ballasteros, Villacampa, and Morillo, would subscribe to it, as it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will want in that, an addition of 50,000 men and large sums of money.

The moderate party is becoming more numerous in Madrid and in the provinces; and a general conviction prevails (excepting among the Commoneros) that an honorable arrangement would be preferable to the continuation of a disastrous and interminable war; but they are adverse to recognising and treating with the Regency and its partizans, who are the very same men that have misled the King and brought ruin on the country.

Bayonne, June 17.—At length there is an end to all the tales told of Abisbal for some days past. He arrived here on the 10th, in the evening, but, though travelling incognito, he has been visited by the officers of the garrison, and was present at a grand dinner given, doubtless, in his honor, by the General who coommands the department. He is going, it seems, to Paris.

PORTUGAL UNDER PETTICOATS AGAIN.

Advices had been received at Paris from Oporto to the 6th June. An extraordinary meeting was held on the 4th of June, in the Municipal Chamber of the city of Oporto, at which his Excellency the Marshal Jose Joquim da Boza Coelho attended, with 25 of the most distinguished Aldermen and inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking the oaths of allegiance to the King. The same persons had previously met in private, and resolved on proclaiming absolute power of the Monarch, which was publicly performed on the plain of Santo Ovidio on the morning of the 4th. After having given three rounds of *vivas* for the King John IV. the Queen, and all the Royal Family, Marshal Roza was requested, by deputation, to assume the command of the city forces until the directions of his Majesty should be known. The troops received the announcement of the restoration of the Royal Authority with the liveliest acclamations, in which they were enthusiastically joined by the entire population of the city. The Bishop of the Diocese attended at the request of the Council.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Catharine, Captain Welsman, in four days from Havana, we have received Havana papers of the 10th inst. containing accounts from the Peninsula to the 26th June.

Our predictions concerning the general spirit of the better portion of the Spanish People, their resistance of invasion, and the victories of *Mina*, have, in some measure, thank Heaven, been *confirmed*.

A people once inoculated with the spirit of Liberty, are rather a difficult subject for "legitimate" despotism to work upon. The power of an invader, and the contagion of priestcraft may, for a season, disunite and weaken; but, the awakened intellect of Man cannot again be utterly buried in darkness and inactivity. The etherial spirit will rise and act, and finally conquer all physical impediments.

The Spanish brig Campeador, arrived at Havana on the 29th July, in 34 days from Coruna, (having left that port on the 26th of June) and brings the latest intelligence from the northern quarter of the Peninsula.

Mina's Great Victory.—A private letter of the 18th June, mentioning this affair, says that Donnadieu with 12,000 men, had been cut to pieces by Mina, who had also attacked Monceyat Mataro and defeated him. The head-quarters of Balasteros are said to be at Cuenca, and his advanced posts at Siguenza; his force is stated at 10 or 12,000 men.

A letter from Barcelona repeats the account of Mina having taken 1,500,000 francs from the enemy—and adds that he roams, and marches in security and confidence over the whole mountainious region of Catalonia, occupying every post without resistance.

A Perpignan article says, that the French in their violent assault on Castelltersol, were resisted by the inhabitants, and even by the women, with incredible fury.

A Madrid date of June 14th says, the battle of the Bridge of Almaraz was a terrible stroke to the French. They confessed the Constitutionalists had killed 2000 men, and taken 700 prisoners. Advices from Catalonia, Valencia and Andalusia, might have recounted greater evils, but (says a private letter) the correspondence has been burnt, in order that they should not know the losses that they have suffered.

At St. Sebastians, there had arrived three vessels from England with provisions.

A Coruna date of 16th June, says—they write from Santander, that the greatest tyranny was exercised in the provinces by the French and *Frenchified*, registering the houses for *wine*, and exacting military contributions, without a moment's notice.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 14.

Spain.—A letter received in this city, dated "Marseilles, June 28th," represents the French trade as totally suspended, owing to the numerous captures by the privateers of Spain, which swarm in the ocean and immediately opposite to the French ports. Many of the merchants had stripped their ships of the rigging, under the apprehension that the contest with Spain would be longer than was at first expected.

It appears now to be pretty well ascertained, that Cadiz may be supplied with provisions and other necessaries, in small vessels, without interruption from the blockading squadron. So long as this is the case, there is little chance of the French succeeding in the great object they had in view—the obtaining possession of the person of the King, in whose name they might have, for a season at least, overturned the Constitutional system. [*Ev. Post.*

Extract of a letter dated June 27, from a gentleman of distinction in London, to his friend in New-York.

The French have now nearly overrun Spain. The people have shewn hardly any resistance. It is to be regretted that they should so quietly have given in when so much might have been done. Had they made any united effort to save their country, England would doubtless have come forward with her good will. Here we are perfectly tranquil, and like to continue so. Our naval force has been in some degree augmented, probably to check France, if necessary. Several ships are putting in preparation, for the same purpose, I suppose. Ireland, as usual, is unquiet, and consequently a considerable military force employed there. Several counties are still under the insurrection act. How fortunate is America to be so distant from all the discord of Europe!

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 19.

The brig Octavius, Parker, arrived at this port yesterday in 17 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Capt. P. informs that the U. States schooners Beagle and Greyhound had returned from a cruize on the 26th July from the south side of Cuba—they reported that on the 21st of July, near Cape Cruz, on reconnoitering the shore with their boats, they were fired on by a party of pirates, about forty in number—the boats retreated to the schooners and towed them in, for the purpose of covering their landing, in which they succeeded, and carried a battery the pirates had erected on shore of three pieces of cannon—the pirates had eight large launches, four of which were destroyed—none of the pirates were taken, as they took to the Mangrove bushes, but a number are supposed to have been killed and wounded in their flight. *Patriot.*

MEXICO.

The government issued a proclamation to the Clergy on the 5th of May, in which they expressly forbade them to introduce political topics into their public discourses. They premise that it is the great object of the government to conciliate all classes of the inhabitants, to establish as firmly as possible the system which they lately adopted; being convinced that the most difficult part of their work still remains to be performed, as nations have usually found it easier to gain their liberty than to preserve it. They complain that the clergy have interfered with them by exciting the minds of "the faithful" against the liberal system, and identifying the cause of religion with that monarchy from which the country has so lately freed itself.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Extract of a letter from Major O'Fallon, Indian Agent in Missouri, to General Clark, dated,

Fort Atkinson, July 3, 1823.

Dear Sir: How painful for me to tell, and you to hear, of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive and murder the most enterprising of our people; and, if we continue to forbear—if we do not soon discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discolored with our blood.

The defeat of General Ashley by the A'Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat of the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stone river, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain Expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain. All of their property, to the amount of about 15,000 dollars, fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to Gen. Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of 11, and killed 4 of Major Henry's men, near his establishment at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The express goes on to state, "that many circumstances (of which I will be apprized in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong [illegible] that the British traders (Hudson Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us either to drive us from that quarter, or trade with the Indians the fruits of our labor."

Immell had great experience of the Indian character; but, poor fellow, a British passport they at last deceived him, and he fell a victim to his own credulity; and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now blooding on their way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 15 men killed by the A'Ricarees, and 11 by the Blackfoot; in all, known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or three months, 26 effective men; and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at 20,000 dollars, besides a great number of horses, &c.

The Ottoes, Missouries, Omahas, and Panis, have been to see me already, and as usual, profess great friendship, &c. but, with the rest of the neighboring tribes, are anxiously looking and listening to know how we, (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering, during my stay here.

BEN. O'FALLON,
U. S. Agent for Indian Affairs.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) AUG. 9.

We understand that Gen. Gaines, immediately on hearing of the attack on Gen. Ashley's party, on the 2d of June, by the Rickaree Indians, at their towns on the Missouri river, dispatched two steam boats from Louisville to Baton Rouge, for 500 regular troops, to be transported to St. Louis as soon as possible, and from thence to be sent up the Missouri, to protect the defenceless settlements. [*Nat. Repub.*

Mr. Prescott, author of the "Inverted Scheme of Copernicus," has in the press the second book of the System of the World, mathematically demonstrated on the foundation of the first chapter of Genesis. [*U. S. Gaz.*

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky, a few years since, for the murder of Dr. Sanderson, A man was executed in Mobile in March last, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent. *Western paper.*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In an excellent paper printed in Richmond, Va. June 28, called the Family Visitor, the editor inserted a paragraph from the Theological Reporter, which states that the Episcopal Convention for North Carolina had met, and that clergymen and lay deputies from the Lutheran Church had also attended. It then states that the Episcopal and Lutheran Churches had effected an honorable and christian union, which places the Lutheran Church under the care and superintendence of the Episcopal authority of that Diocess.

As such assertions may cause disagreeable sensations and erroneous impressions, among the thousand Lutheran congregations in the United States, the case is here fully stated as it is. The union spoken of is nothing more than that we admit, reciprocally, deputies from the churches to the different conventions and synods, and such deputies may vote on all questions not interfering with the church to which they are deputed—and this union is on the wane.

The Lutheran church had existence during the reign of Henry the 8th, and his heirs, Edward and Elizabeth, during which Protestantism made its way in England; and it exists in North America, under the care and superintendance of its own synods, and admits of no superintendance, care or control from any Bishops or conveption of any other church whatever—and by the Grace of God, who is at the head of all Christians, it will remain so, as it was these 300 years, and as it is in North Carolina. But that Church is always glad and willing to walk side by side, with every lover and adherer of the Divine Saviour, without arrogating to itself, superintendance in any case over other denominations.

G. SHOBER, Pres't. pro tem.
of the Lutheran Synod in N. C.

MARVELLOUS HAIL-STONE.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR, OF AUG. 9.

Perhaps we shall be thought desirous of taxing the credulity of our readers by publishing the following dimensions of a mass of ice, said to have fallen in the presence of several persons, during a hail storm, two or three weeks since, in Munson, Mass. The fact was related to us by a gentleman of the first respectability in that town, who saw and measured for himself. And though more novel, we consider it by no means as unaccountable as many other phenomena of nature. But without speculating on the subject, we present it as received.

The appearance is said to have been that of a compact body of hailstones, as firmly united as ice usually is.

Extremes—4 feet long, 3 do. wide, 2 do. thick. After removing the rough parts of the body, there remained a solid block, 2 feet 3 inches long, 1 do. 6 do. wide, 1 do. 3 do. thick.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1823.

We again welcome "*Osmina*" to our columns. The uppermost seat in our muses' retreat, was pre-occupied before the receipt of "Osmina," or her patriotic effusion should not have been delayed till next week.

We have been cautioned against publishing a marriage sent us from Cabarrus. When people at home disagree on local matters, it is a delicate matter for those at a distance to decide between them.

We this week finish the third number of "A friend to his country." In publishing these and other essays on the same subject, we think we have shown no disposition (for we certainly feel none) to *abuse* Mr. Crawford, as it has been obliquely thrown out. If our correspondents use caustic language, in canvassing the pretensions and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency, those who feel their pungency cannot complain of *us*, for we offer them the medium of our columns to reply to, and controvert whatever they may conceive founded in error, provided they do it decorously and with fairness.

Although it is our opinion that Mr. *Calhoun's* election as President of the United States, more than that of any other candidate, would be the means of securing to us, and perpetuating to our descendants, all those blessings flowing from a free and liberal form of government, which we claim as a birth-right,—yet we wish not to advance his interest by traducing the characters of others. We have too high a regard for the good sense and enlightened views of our fellow-citizens, to suppose they will take declamation for argument, or reproachful petulance for proof. Our only aim is to give the subject of the next Presidency a free discussion, for we deem it a duty we owe our readers and our country, to elicit all the information we can relative to the principles, the conduct, and the views of those who aspire to the highest dignity in the gift of the freemen of the United States; and if, in doing this, facts are brought to light unfavorable to the purity of character and political integrity of any of the candidates, it is certainly right that the people should be correctly informed of them, that they may not misplace their confidence, and throw away their suffrages, on a man unworthy of them;—and such we verily believe William H. Crawford to be.

"*HOW?*" interrogates the Editor of the Charleston Courier, at the end of an article he copies from our paper of the 8th ult. in which it was stated there were "34 widows in Salisbury, but not one widower." Wait one moment, and you shall hear,—we must first put ourselves right in the old path, before we strike off into a new one. We were wrong; there is, it seems, a *widower* in Salisbury. But, like the sailor, he was "not born in one place all the while," but lives "all along the shore,"—hence our mistake. The Editor of the Courier surely knows, that among a people whose industry is their only fortune, the chances of long life are as three to one against the men. They have to roam abroad, buffet inclement weather, exposed to the chilling dews of the night, the feverish heat of day, and the pestifferous effluvia of bogs and quagmires, to provide a sustenance for their families; while the wife is warm and comfortable at home. The husband, if poor, has the cares and anxieties incident to his lot,—the uncharitable neglect of some, and the contemptuous frowardness of others, to mortify him, and prey upon and corrode his mind, till he either seeks *relief* in the bowl, or in some other desperate expedient,—while the wife is secure and happy at home, depending solely on her husband for all the comforts and enjoyments of life.

Other causes might be shown; but we think the above will sufficiently answer the Courier's "How?" We think they are sufficient to account for man's fitful, feverish existence being much more ephemeral than woman's.

NEW-YORK,

Having the largest electoral vote of any State in the Union, is looked to with increasing interest, as the eventful period draws nigh when the great question is to be put at issue, Who is to succeed Mr. Monroe in the chief magistracy of the United States? As the vote of New-York is generally an undivided one, whichever candidate gets her support, will most probably be successful. It is a knowledge of this fact, that has created a peculiar interest with calculating politicians, in whatever relates to the prevailing sentiment in that State. From the papers throughout the State, we learn that a few aspiring, over-reaching individuals, friendly to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, instead of respectfully waiting till a sure indication of the public feeling, the sovereign will of the people, should be shown forth, have attempted to forestal the sentiment of the State. They have labored to get the start of a candid discussion of the subject, and free inquiry into the claims of the candidates, knowing that the more their *great* man is known, the less he will be liked. These officious and abortive movements of a few ambitious, monopolizing politicians, have aroused a spirit of inquiry among the people of the State of New-York, that must result in a choice creditable to the intelligence and discernment of the people, honorable to the State,—a choice that will be worthy of a great nation, inhabited by a free and enlightened population.

As to the probability which candidate will get the vote of New-York, we leave our readers to judge from the evidence produced. In this week's Carolinian, we have given place to a few extracts from New-York state papers, and shall hereafter give others. Certain we are, that the Radical candidate, Mr. Crawford, has not a "hook whereon to hang a hope," of securing the interest of that great State.

Samuel L. Southard, a Senator in Congress, from New-Jersey, is appointed Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Smith Thompson, appointed U. S. Judge.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is a correct statement of the votes for a member of Congress from this (the 10th) District, in the 17th Congress:

	M'CLELLAND.	LONG.
Rowan,	1011	434
Davidson,	448	756
Randolph,	13	986
Chatham,	168	1132
	1640	3308

Majority for Long, 1668

We learn verbally, that, in Morgan district, Dr. Robt. B. Vance is returned to Congress by the casting votes of the Sheriffs—Vance and Walker each having 1913 votes; three of the Sheriffs voted for Vance, and one for Walker.

Willis Pilkinton, and Matthew R. Moore, Esqs. are elected delegates from Stokes county.

Thomas Hearn, Esq. is elected delegate from Montgomery county.

Bartlett Yancey, and Romulus M. Sanders, are elected delegates from Caswell county.

Willie P. Mangum, is elected a Representative in Congress from the Raleigh district. Romulus M. Sanders is re-elected to Congress from the Caswell district.

In the Edenton district, Alfred M. Gatlin is elected to Congress, by a majority of 268 votes over Lemuel Sawyer.

Weldon N. Edwards is re-elected to Congress from Warren district.

Richard D. Spaight is elected to Congress from Newbern district.

Lewis Williams is re-elected to Congress from Surry district.

Hutchins G. Burton is re-elected to Congress from Halifax district.

Wake—H. Seawell, senate; Samuel Whitaker and James F. Taylor, commons.

Johnston—John M'Leod, senate; R. M. Helme, and Hillory Wilder, commons

Chatham—Robert Marsh, senate; A. R. Ramsay, and Wm. Underwood, commons.

Franklin—C. A. Hill, senate; Lark Fox, and Guilford Lewis, commons.

Warren—M. T. Hawkins, senate; Daniel Turner, and Robert H. Jones, commons.

Cumberland—L. Bethune, senate; Neill McNeill, and Samuel P. Ashe, commons.

New-Hanover—T. Devane, Senate; S. Sidbury, and J. A. Hill, commons.

Halifax—Thomas Burgess, senate; Willis Alston, and Robert A. Jones, commons.

Northampton—J. Peebles, senate; R. B. Gary, and L. P. Williamson, commons.

Bertie—G. B. Outlaw, senate; S. A. Bryan, J. G. Mhoon, commons.

Person—Robert Vanhook, senate; J. G. A. Williamson, and Thomas Webb, commons.

Lenoir—N. Whitfield, senate; Wm. Kirkpatrick, and Isaac Croom, commons.

Caswell—B. Yancey, senate; B. Brown, and J. Rainey, commons.

Rockingham—N. Scales, jr. senate; R. Martin, and E. Broadnox, commons.

Chowan—Wm. Bullock, senate; J. Skinner, and J. Newborn, commons.

Perquimans—Wm. Riddick, senate; M. Elliott, senior, and T. Barrow, commons.

Pasquotank—John Pool, senate; C. Barnard, and C. Bell, commons.

Camden—Caleb Perkins, senate; W. B. Webster, and Thomas Tillett, commons.

Gates—A. Harrell, senate; J. Walton, and W. W. Stedman, commons.

Washington—Thomas Coxe, senate; T. Walker, and Mr. Davenport, commons.

Tyrrel—J. Beasley, senate; Enoch Hassel, and Ephraim Mann, commons.

Jones—Durant Hatch, jr. senate; R. M'Daniel, and E. Jarman, commons.

Robeson—Mr. Murphy, senate; Mr. Howell, and Mr. Alford, commons.

Wayne—R. B. Hatch, senate; J. Hastings, and Stephen Smith, commons.

Nash, corrected—W. W. Boddie, senate; T. N. Mann, and Archibald Lamon, commons.

Richmond—S. Wall, senate; T. M'Farland, and J. H. Cole, commons.

Moore—Mr. Jackson, senate; Mr. Martin, and Gideon Seawell, commons.

Bladen—D. Shipman, senate; R. Melvin, and W. Davis, commons.

Duplin—J. Pearsall, senate; S. Miller, jr. and Wm. R. Frederick, commons.

Sampson—C. Govan, senate; J. Sellers, and D. Underwood, commons.

Borough of *Fayetteville*, Robert Strange; *Wilmington*, M. W. Campbell; *Edenton*, James Iredell, 11 votes over Blair; *Halifax*, Jesse A. Bynum.

NEW-YORK.

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

Mr. Martin Van Buren, as Mr. Crawford's leader in this State, occupies the same station that Mr. *John Holmes* does in Maine. He has taken the field against the People of the State of New-York, in favor of William H. Crawford as President. He has attempted politically to *make over* the State of New-York to this candidate for the Presidency, as though it was a West India plantation—all Mr. Van Buren's own private property. In becoming Mr. Crawford's leader, Mr. Van Buren has openly invited and courted warfare—for his own common sense must have told him, that Mr. Crawford could only be advocated against the feelings, wishes, and convictions of nine-tenths of the People of this State.

We have some facts on this subject that it may be well to menton. We assert it boldly; Neither Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams, nor Mr. Calhoun, *would drive any bargains*. They would have nothing to do with *barter and sale*. Mr. Clay, in particular, car-

[illegible] his last [illegible] Mr. Van Buren found him, that he [illegible] said, He would neither [illegible] intrigue with him. In Mr. Crawford, however, Mr. Van Buren found a congenial spirit. The coalition was not difficult.—New-York was to be *turned over*, and a *carte blanche* was the consequence. In this step, Mr. Van Buren has found his ruin. Daily he is sinking from power and influence. He has committed *political suicide*, and who will pity him? With the Republican party, his influence is at an end.

A letter from Buffalo, New-York, speaking of Mr. Crawford, has the following paragraph:

"Among the people and independent politicians, he has scarcely an advocate; and of the few of any class who favor his views, many are wavering and faint-hearted, and most of them ashamed to confess their predilections, which are covered under an affected reverence for party form, and for that most *democratic* device, a *caucus* election, by a few unauthorized and uninstructed delegates at Washington."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, AUG. 10.

"Pursuant to public notice, a very numerous meeting of citizens of Alleghany county was held last Wednesday evening at the court house, in this city, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the presidency. More than 500 persons of *all parties* were present. As was expected, general JACKSON was nominated by the meeting by a large majority. The remaining votes were divided between Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. CLINTON. Mr. CRAWFORD was nominated by Mr. Snowden, editor of the Mercury, who prefaced the nomination by observing that he did not nominate Mr. Crawford because he was friendly to his pretensions as a candidate for the presidency, but because he had been placed on the list of candidates, and because no one else in the meeting appeared disposed to nominate him. Mr. CRAWFORD was accordingly nominated, and, when the vote was taken, had *not a single one* in his favor. Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun appeared to have nearly the same number of votes. General Jackson, it must be admitted, is the favorite in this quarter; but some of his friends are too sanguine.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The latest accounts from Peru, represent Colonel Riva Aguera, the President of the government, as being very popular. He is making great preparations for defending the country against the royalists. The forces of the latter are 7000 strong; the Patriots have 6000 men, besides 700 which had just arrived from Bolivar; he has ordered 3000 more to be sent there. Bolivar has been invited to take command in Peru; he has written to the Colombian Congress, for permission, which has been granted him. More efficient measures, on the part of the Patriots, may now be looked for.

From Chili, no satisfactory accounts have of late been received. Disorder and anarchy seem to bear rule there. Duels and assassinations are frequent. On the 14th April, Capt. Sturgess, of Boston, and a French officer, fought with Pistols; the latter was mortally wounded. The Governor of Santiago, and a Com. Wilkinson, had a fight with small swords; the Gov. a little, diminutive fellow, not 5 feet high, an Englishman by birth, worsted his antagonist, who was a large, good natured, cowardly fellow, and cut him about the face, and elsewhere, so badly, that if he ever recovers, he will be horridly disfigured.

The last advices from the Republic of Mexico, are to the 12th July, received at the office of the Charleston Courier. A treaty of union and fraternity, founded on the reciprocal acknowledgment of the Constitutional King of Spain, and the *sovereignty* of the Mexican nation, had been entered into.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Will you state in your next, that the gentleman so peremptorily charged with being the author of "Aunt Katy," or of having had some agency in it, and that from malignant and sinister motives, is, and ever has been, entirely ignorant of the author, and of the motives by which she was influenced. Will you also add, that, on the most earnest and diligent investigation, he cannot find that he has ever committed any unfriendly act, or ever expressed an unkind, disrespectful, unfriendly, or uncharitable sentiment, towards those who charged him with writing "Aunt Katy." He had no concern in, and is ignorant of the authors of any of those productions which have caused so much conversation. His unceasing and arduous engagements, his cares, his solicitudes, and the state of his health, leave him little time, and less inclination, to engage in sportive or satirical composition; and he is not conscious of ever having penned a sentence, during his residence in this place, for the purpose of inflicting pain upon a single individual. If, in the course of his public remarks, he has done so, it was not his object; his intention was to reprobate *habits* and *practices*, not *persons*. In many instances, he has known, with certainty, of no one who deserved his animadversions, but *himself*.

[illegible]

DIED,

In the prime of his life, at his seat on the Catawba river, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Capt. *Alexander Ross*,—eminent for his honesty, integrity, and firm patriotic principles. He was the last son of the Revolutionary hero, Maj. Francis Ross, of S. C. who fell in the struggle for the independence of his country. Capt. Ross left a numerous family of children, and respectable connexions, who will long lament their irreparable loss. COMMUNICATED.

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, sen'r. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on *Tuesday, the 7th of October* next. Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required.

JOSHUA GAY, } Ex'rs.
EDWD. CRESS, }

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1823. 6t74

*** The Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, will publish the above advertisement till day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

REGIMENTAL ORDER,

September 1st, 1823.

THE Officers of the 1st Rowan Regiment of North-Carolina Militia, will attend a drill muster, in Salisbury, on Friday, the 12th Sept. inst. equipped as the law directs, to perform the manual exercise and field evolutions.

By order of Col. Wm. H. Kerr.

1w JAMES RAMSAY, *Adj't.*

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper *Leather*, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ seven or eight journeymen shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

Plantations for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on the 17th September inst., the Plantation whereon he now lives, 10 miles north west of Salisbury, in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 270 acres, a part of which is bottom land. The situation of this place is beautiful and healthy; the upland is level, and produces well; there is a commodious dwelling-house, and other necessary houses; a good orchard, and a gristmill, attached to the place.

He will sell, also, his lower plantation, adjoining Clinton, 7 miles from Salisbury, containing 476 acres, lying between the North and South Rivers. This land is not inferior to any in this country, as a great part of it is first rate bottom, both on North and South Rivers. The situation of this place is healthy; there is a good dwelling, and other necessary houses; also, a good chance of meadow land, and a good orchard. Those persons wishing to purchase, will do well to view the land previous to the day of sale. The terms will be accommodating.

B. D. HADEN.

Sept. 1st, 1823. 3t71

Money Wanting,

FROM all persons indebted to the subscriber, as Guardian of A. J. Worke, on or before the first day of November next; otherwise they will find their notes in the hands of public officers for collection, without favor or affection to any person, as the money must come.

ALEX. TORRENCE.

Iredell County, Aug. 1823. 6t74

City Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

THE Subscriber having removed from her late Establishment, at the sign of the Buck, at the corner of King and George streets, to a more central part of the city, both for town and country business, being on East-Bay, and directly opposite to both Fitzsimons' and Chisholm's Wharves, and between the Market and Vendue Range, is now in readiness to accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. She tenders her warmest thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage and friendly support; and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. Her rooms are numerous, and being clean and large, are well adapted for satisfaction and health, opening upon the wharves, which present a fine view of the harbour and shipping.—Superadded are the advantages of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed by travelling families in spacious parlours. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets in the city, is airy and salubrious, and attended with the benefit and convenience arising from the important and extensive business at present transacted on the Bay, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. Her Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, her table with the best the Market affords—and her Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. The Cellars are large and convenient, and will be reserved for those who may wish to store their purchases, free of storage. Charges as formerly.

SARAH M'DONALD.

August 2, 1823. 3t73

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is *George*; says his master's name is James Dockins, living in Newbury District, S. C.; says he was bought in Middlesex, Virginia, two years since, by John Dockins, negro trader; says he was hired by his master, James Dockins, to Mr. Johnson, of Fairfield District, S. C. from whom he ran away. The owner is desired to prove property, and take the negro away, or he will be disposed of according to act of Assembly.

SAMUEL JONES, *Sh'f.*

Salisbury, Aug. 23, 1823. 4t71

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823.

Christian Almanac, for 1824.

AT the annual meeting of the Christian Religious Tract Society on Monday last, it was resolved, that the 2d number of the Christian Almanac, for the Carolinas and Georgia, viz. for the year 1824, be published under the direction of that Institution. A committee was accordingly appointed to prepare and digest materials, and another to superintend the publication, and direct the distribution. A few imperfections and errors having appeared in the former number of the Almanac for the last year, in consequence of the haste with which it was [illegible] (the design having been agreed on at a [illegible] ced season of the year,) the society have determined to prevent the occurrence of a similar inconvenience by having the printing executed in this city, and the work commenced with the least possible delay.

As it is exceedingly desirable to have comprehended in a pamphlet, that shall answer all the purposes of an ordinary Almanac, and shall be preserved for permanent reference, as accurate and complete an account as possible of the number of churches of every denomination in each of the three States, the number of members in the churches under each Convention, Presbytery, Association and Conference; the times and places of meeting of these Ecclesiastical bodies; the number of ministers; the number of destitute churches; the number of religious charitable institutions, such as Tract, Missionary, Bible and Education Societies, and Sabbath Schools, and the number of teachers and pupils in the last named Institutions; the number of professors, tutors and students, in each College,—Clergymen and others will confer a great obligation by forwarding [illegible] information on all the above topics to the office of the SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, 41 Broad-street.

Tract Societies, Merchants and others can be supplied with the Almanac on the same terms as last year: they are requested also to give *immediate* information, directed as above, what *number of gross* they are willing to engage. The flattering manner in which the Christian Almanac of last year was received, and the very general circulation it obtained, notwithstanding the novelty of the undertaking, afford considerable ground to expect that the demand for this pamphlet the next year, will greatly exceed the call of the present year. The committee will spare no pains in their power to have the object of their appointment accomplished in the most useful and acceptable manner.

Charleston, July 5, 1823. 3t70

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823. 3t69

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Cutlery and Domestics;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 67

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of *Robb & Winebrenner*, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 66

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Plantation, in the neighborhood of Beatie's Ford. A considerable proportion of the land is first rate Catawba bottom. On this plantation there are extensive improvements. The price will be low, and the terms of payment made easy. Apply to the subscriber, at Beatie's Ford, for further information.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

August 11, 1823. 4t69

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BRICKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823. 44

POETRY.

[illegible]

From noisy cares, let me retire,
And wander winding glen explore;
Let ev'ry murm'ring thought expire,
And grief and sorrow be no more.

O'er smiling hills with verdure spread,
And laughing vallies op'ning new,
Where myrtles sweet, their odour shed,
And balmy flowers exhale with dew.

Where silver streams o'er gently glide,
Along the smooth and silent glade,
Solitude there, let me reside,
Shade'd beneath some sylvan shade.

No envied lot, nor costly dome,
Should e'er my eager wishes meet.
The flow'ry shade my rural home,
More dear would be than splendor's seat.

LAURA.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

THE WRECK OF LOVE.

Love's bark was launched on Rapture's tide,
In beauty's brightest day,
And gaily on, in conscious pride,
She ploughed her sunny way;
The breeze of bliss her snowy sails,
All soft and silent, swell'd;
O'er dimpled seas, with gentlest gales,
Her careless course she held.

Joy seized the helm: his will commands
The pilot, Pleasure, gave
The bark to steer to fairy lands,
Where Wisdom's Folly's slave:
Swift o'er the glassy surface now
With heedless haste she flies;
While Hope sits laughing at the prow,
At hoodwink'd Wisdom's eyes.

But hark!—along the deep has sped
The hollow blast of woe:
Joy drops the helm, and Hope has fled,
Pale Pleasure shrinks below:
Where art thou, Love?—The billows roar
Above the vessel's deck:
Love wakes upon Destruction's shore—
Shame's vortex 'gulphs the wreck!

BOSTON BARD.

EPIGRAM.

SUBMITTED TO THE LADIES.

Myrtilla, rising with the dawn,
Steals roses from the blushing morn;
But when Myrtilla sleeps till ten,
Lovers steals them back again.

The following application for a marriage license, was recently sent to the clerk of Frederick (Md.) county court:

"Sir—to prevent interrogations,
"We've the consent of all relations;
"And what perhaps you'll not presage,
"Though no less true, we're both of age.
"Now, if you'll grant us your permit,
"An hymenial blacksmith we'll soon get."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FATE OF MAN.

The most sensible motive to abate the passions is death. The tomb is the best course of mortality. Study avarice in the coffin of the miser; this is the man who accumulated heap upon heap—riches upon riches—see a few boards enclose him, and a few square inches of earth contain him. Study ambition in the grave of that enterprising man; see his noble designs, his extensive projects, his boundless expedients, are all shattered and sunk in this fatal gulph of human projects. Approach the tomb of the proud man, and there investigate pride; see the mouth that pronounced lofty expressions, condemned to the silent grave; the piercing eye that convulsed the world with fear, covered with a midnight gloom; the formidable arm that distributed the destinies of mankind, without motion or life! Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there study quality; behold his magnificent titles, his royal ancestors, his flattering inscriptions, his learned genealogies, all gone, or going to be lost in the same dust! Study voluptuousness at the grave of the voluptuous; see his sense destroyed; his organ broken to pieces, his bones scattered at the grave's mouth, and the whole temple of sensual pleasures subverted from its foundation.

IRON CHURCH.

The following is extracted from the Christian Observer for April 1823. We have not before known that such large portions of Churches had been built of iron.

"St. George's Church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame-work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof, and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splendid east window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 93 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient fire beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high-water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches thus characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, "guides and way-marks in the path to bliss;" or in still more authoritative language, "cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid."

MADRID.

Madrid is situated about six hundred and twenty-five miles from Paris, on a large plain, surrounded by high mountains without any ramparts for its defence. It is remarkable for the temperature of its atmosphere, and was on that account originally selected as the royal residence. It is washed by the river Manzanares, over which two magnificent bridges are erected.—There are seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dwelling houses—and about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. The buildings are of brick, and the windows secured with iron grates, present a gloomy and sullen appearance. The streets are long, broad, clean and commodious, enlivened and refreshed at proper intervals with fountains. The market place is a square, surrounded with three hundred houses, five stories in height, and each is adorned with a handsome balcony. The bull fights were formerly exhibited in this place. The royal palace, now perhaps the residence of the duke of Angouleme, is only two stories in height.

MADAGASCAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated "St. Denis, Bourbon, April 23, 1823.

"I spent nearly four months at Madagascar, and thus had an opportunity of observing the manners of the people new to me. The Malagash are a sprightly race of people, and possess much shrewdness and native intelligence—and I am convinced, that if the arts of civilized life, and the advantages of education, could be introduced among them, they might vie in many respects with any people on the globe. But they seem to be deficient in steadiness and firmness of mind. Many of them are remarkably eloquent, and would excel as orators. This may be attributed to their frequent practice of speaking in their *Cabars*, or meetings of their chiefs and principal men, where disputes are settled, and justice administered. In size they equal Europeans or Americans. They are generally well proportioned, have agreeable features, and a frank, open air in the countenance. Their complexion varies from olive to nearly black.—The hair is curly, the nose is rather broader than that of the whites, and generally less prominent, and their lips rather thicker. But their appearance differs very considerably from that of the negroes on the continent. I have seen *noses* among them that would not disgrace a Roman, and *eyes* that the prettiest brunette in America might be proud of. They are said to be partly descended from the Arabs. The chiefs write the Arabian characters, and none but the chiefs possess this accomplishment. Of Religion, I know not whether it can be said they have any. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, indeed, whom they call Zannhar, and circumcise their children at the age of 7 or 8 months. But if circumcision among them be a religious rite, I believe they have no other. They are very much addicted to intemperate drinking, and consume vast quantities of arrack, a fiery liquor made from the juice of the sugar cane, which they prefer even to brandy.

"Among the curiosities which I saw at Fort Dauphin, was a Camelion. I had a number of them which I kept for some time. They are shaped like a lizard, except that the back is not so flat. I have seen them from 4 to 13 or 14 inches long. The prevailing color of the Camelion is green, or a yellowish green. When excluded from the light for a short time, they appear of a dark chocolate color. They certainly have the property of assuming in some degree, the color of what they are placed on; but for instance, though I placed them on white paper, I never saw them turn white. The most remarkable thing in this animal is the construction of its eyes, which are placed in little moveable globes in the head, which globes turn every way, and project a little, so that the creature with one eye turned forward, and the other backward, can see every thing around it, without turning the head, which it is incapable of doing, except in a very small degree. There is a remarkably large species of the bat in Madagascar; I saw one, the wings of which, when extended, would measure at least 3 1-2 feet from tip to tip—the body about the size of a small cat."

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

AMERICAN ACCENT.

Most persons who have travelled abroad, may probably relate anecdotes similar to the following, which we copy from the letter of a friend now in Europe. The incident related happened during a journey from a town on the continent to London.

I had a couple of fellow travellers in the coach, who turned out to be, one a Jew Broker, and the other a young man born in England of French parents, and who had passed the greatest part of his life in France and Belgium. They were both persons of some intelligence and taste in literature, but each had upon his tongue the certificate of his origin. The Broker had the Jew brogue, and the language of the other was strongly tinctured with Gallicisms, and had also the cockney peculiarity of leaving out the letter H where it is, and pronouncing it where it ought not to be, at the beginning of words. We all entered into conversation very familiarly, and they had not the slightest suspicion of my not being an Englishman, until upon the opening of our trunks on the frontier, they saw on the top of mine some American newspapers. This gave them the idea that I must be an American, and having as little wish to conceal the fact as to make an unnecessary display of it, I improved the occasion to let them know it. The conversation then turned upon the United States, and among other things upon the state of literature and the language with us. After treating the subject for a while my companions informed me, in a very civil way, that I spoke the language with the American accent,—both of them employing at the time their peculiar Jewish and Gallo-cockney brogue.—Their remark written down as they pronounced it would appear as follows. *The Jew;* I dink, shir, dat you have a shlight tinge of de Americanisch akshent. *The Frenchified cockney;* I do hagree vit my camrade, Sir in tinking dat you ave de least possible tange of de Hamerican hacksong. I was a good deal amused by the pretensions of these mongrel geese to find fault with my pronunciation. The answer to their remarks should have been, that what they took for the American accent was the good English accent in distinction from the corrupt brogues used by themselves, and probably most of their associates. Not wishing however to offend them, I stated the idea in a more general shape, and observed to them that being an American I spoke of course with the American accent, but that the language had been preserved, and was spoken by the mass of well informed people, and indeed by the public at large, with us, in greater purity than it was in England, and that a good accent was more general with us than in England, on account of the greater number of foreign and corrupt dialects in the mother country. They had not of course much to say in answer to this, and after a good deal of conversation and argument, they finally came to the conclusion, that if they had not known me to be an American, they should have certainly taken me for one of their own countrymen, and that I spoke and pronounced the language with as much purity and elegance as themselves. The whole scene was truly ludierous, and would furnish Matthews with a choice subject for one of his evenings at home.

AUKWARD PREDICAMENT.

Sir Richard Steel was entirely ignorant of Greek, though it was necessary for his literary reputation, that this defect should be kept concealed from the public. This was done, but was the occasion of his being placed in a most embarrassing situation. It is related of him that, being at a Coffee House one morning, a warm dispute arose between two gentlemen relative to the translation of a passage in Homer. Seeing Steel at the upper end of the room they agreed to refer it to him. They accordingly stated the case, and after making suitable apologies for troubling a stranger, they asked his decision. Steel parried the attack for some time, but being much urged, and seeing his reputation as a Greek scholar in danger, he, with great presence of mind, asked one of the parties to repeat the passage, and then give his sense of it. The gentleman did so. He then with gravity, requested the other to do the same, which he also complied with. Steel then paused some time, as forming a judgement of the matter; and then told them, "that although there were some grounds to justify both translations, he thought *that gentleman* (pointing to the one whom he had the best opinion of, from his manner of reciting the passage) was nearest the author in his original meanings." Both gentlemen bowed to his decision, and Steel dreading a rallying point, quitted the Coffee House soon after.—*Salem Gazette.*

HOLY ALLIANCE.

The Trenton Emporium gives the following blessed picture of the *holy* alliance, a precious set of wretches truly, to have the destiny of millions in their hands:

The Holy Alliance.—Does any one ask at this day who are the members of the Holy Alliance; we answer, they are six in number; the sovereigns of the most powerful empires in Europe. But what are their characters? The Emperor of Russia, a hypocrite from the beginning, tainted with strong suspicion of being the murderer of his father, who with consummate duplicity wears the double face of a christian, and a persecutor of religion; a friend of peace, and the stern and bloody engenderer of war; an advocate of liberty and an unbending tyrant, is at the head of the holies, and for aught we know is the holiest of them. Francis, of Austria, a brainless blockhead, notoriously destitute of virtue, the traitor, and joint murderer of his son-in-law, and the gaoler of his daughter and grand son, as well as the spoiler of Naples, is the second person.—George the 4th, of England, the reputed assassin of his wife and daughter—the drunkard and debauchee, is the third.—Louis the 18th of France, a man on the borders of the grave, who publicly keeps his mistress—and whose cowardly hands are stained with the blood of Frenchmen and Spaniards—with just talent enough to be a scoundrel, is the fourth in order.—The crazy king of Prussia is the fifth.—And the sixth is the traitor Bernadotte, who, in 1812, drew his sword against the man who raised him from the dust to a throne. As to the Kings of Spain, Naples, Denmark, Holland, and Saxony, they are mere ciphers. Such is the Holy Alliance! Such are the crowned heads of Europe—such the arbiters of the fate of millions; such the men by whom liberty and justice and the eternal rights of man are trampled to the earth. *O Tempora!*

EXCUSES *for not attending public worship,—by an exemplary Christian.*

Overslept myself; could'nt dress in time. Too cold—too hot—too windy, too wet—too damp—too sunny—too cloudy; don't feel dispos'd; no other time to myself; look over my drawers; put my papers to rights; letters to write to my friends; taken a dose of physic; been bled this morning; mean to walk to the Bridge; going to take a ride; tied to the store six days in a week; no fresh air but on Sundays; can't breathe in Church, always so full; feel a little feverish; feel a little chilly; feel very lazy; expect company to dinner; stump'd my great toe; got a head-ache; caught cold last night at a party; must watch the servants; can't leave the house for fear of fire; servants up to all mischief when I go to church; intend nursing myself to-day; new bonnet not come home; tore my muslin dress coming down stairs; got a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning; was'nt shaved in time; don't like Liturgy—always praying for the same thing; don't like an organ—its too noisy; don't like singing without music, makes me nervous; can't sit in a draft of air—windows or doors open in summer; stove so hot in winter, always get a head-ache; can't bear an extempore sermon—too frothy; dislike a written sermon—too prosing; nobody to-day but our own minister; can't always listen to the same preacher; don't like strangers—too bombastical; can't keep awake when at Church; snor'd aloud last time I was there—shan't risk it again; tired to death standing to praying; hate to kneel, makes my knees stiff; mean to inquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as a Church. Will publish the result. *Nat. Gaz.*

SALT.

The following statement of the quantity of salt manufactured at the Onondaga, New-York, works, is from a paper printed on the spot, and can be relied upon.

At Salina there are about fifty blocks of buildings—at Liverpool twenty—at Geddes thirteen—averaging fourteen kettles each, and making in the whole 83 blocks; each of these is capable of making forty bushels of salt per day, amounting to three thousand three hundred and twenty bushels, or six hundred and sixty-four barrels, which command a quick sale at 14s and 14s 6d per barrel, making the amount manufactured in a day equivalent to one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars, and exceeding three hundred thousand dollars a year.

Interesting facts.—It has been stated to us by a gentleman of respectibility, who has been at some pains to ascertain the facts, that an instance is not known of the *Small Pox* having been taken west of the Ohio River—that although emigrants from the east have repeatedly been dispersed through every quarter of this country while labouring under the dire effects of the disease, and although many of them have actually died among us under its influence, yet no instance is known of the disease having been *communicated* on the west side of the Ohio. It is said, on the same authority, that not a solitary instance of *Hydrophobia* is recorded as having occurred in the state of Ohio. If in truth, these things are so, (and we are not prepared to controvert them,) they are truly interesting facts, and worthy of notice.

[*Olive Branch.*

SINGULAR INTERMARRIAGE.

A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick; this Coshick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore John Coshick's second wife could say as follows:

My father is my son, and I'm my mother's mother,
My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

The following circumstances are stated in the Discourse recently delivered at Schenectady by the Hon. De Witt Clinton:

"At this moment, a respectable mechanic of the city of London is collecting materials for writing our history. He is favorably noticed by distinguished members of Parliament; and although his mind has not been disciplined by regular education, yet its productions display vigor and cultivated powers."

MARSHAL NEY.

It appears by an article going the rounds of the public prints, that the unfortunate Marshal Ney, who was shot at Paris on the restoration of the Bourbons, was an *American* by birth, was born near Elkton, Maryland, and that his proper name was Michael Rudolph. His history is briefly this: he commenced his military career, and received the first rudiments of his education in Capt. Lee's dragoons of the Maryland line during the revolution, from which he was honorably discharged.

He was born in Cecil county in that State, and after the period of his discharge from the army, he removed to Carolina, where he married, but his matrimonial connexion rendered him unhappy, on which he left his family, took a vessel to the West Indies, remitted the proceeds and declined returning to his native country, since which no trace could be found of him, until the French government after the execution of Ney took possession of his papers and made the discovery. Gen. Lallemand, when in this country, while travelling through Maryland from Philadelphia to Baltimore, confirmed this by a reference to the circumstance. [*Bridgeton Whig.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Mr. Nicholas Clary, formerly merchant of Marseilles, has just died here, after a long illness. He was brother-in-law at one time to two Majesties, the former King of Spain (Joseph) and the actual King of Sweden, (Bernadotte.) Mr. Clary was never tempted to claim any share in the vanities, nor the power which belong to the vanity of thrones. He would take no place, desired no decorations, and was ambitious of no other title than that of a proprietor. He is one of those who have succeeded in making a vast fortune without lavishing it. He married Miss Rouyer, daughter of a former member of the national convention. He was a widower, but has left many children to inherit one of the finest successions in Europe.